

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

CONVENTION OF 1875.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parker.

Journal of Friday read and approved.

Mr. Massey called for reading of journal relative to employment of short hand reporters and subsequent resolution, which were accordingly read for information.

Mr. Massey moved to reconsider vote granting leave to committee of the whole to sit at 10 a. m. for consideration of the Bill of Rights. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Shields the convention went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Mr. Switzer in the chair.

The question being on amendment or proposed new section offered by Mr. Ray.

SEC. —. The right of trial by jury shall never be abolished or denied.

Mr. Adams offered as a substitute:

"That the right of trial by jury, as heretofore enjoyed, ought to remain inviolate. But a jury for trial of criminal or civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring, may find an indictment or a true bill, and it shall be the duty of the grand jury in each county, at least once a year to investigate the official acts of all officers handling public funds and report the same to the court."

On motion of Mr. McCate the words "ought to" were stricken out and the word "shall" inserted.

Mr. Halliburton offered an amendment providing that a grand jury shall consist of 16 men, 12 of whom can return indictment or true bill. Lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend so as to strike out clause providing that grand jury shall consist of certain number. Lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Cole, offered amendment providing that grand jury shall consist of not less than 13 or more than 15, requiring 12 to return indictment or bill. Lost.

Mr. Todd offered amendment striking out "in courts not of record." Lost.

Mr. Shanklin offered amendment to last clause striking out word "handing" and inserting "having charge of." Adopted.

Mr. Wallace moved to strike out clause requiring grand jury to investigate official acts of officers having charge of public funds. Lost.

Mr. Shields offered amendment striking out latter part of first clause after word "inviolable." Lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Nodaway, offered an amendment providing that in all civil cases a jury of less number than 12 may be agreed upon. Lost.

Mr. Conway offered amendment that report required in last clause be in writing. Adopted.

Mr. Lay offered an amendment changing the form of language of substitute somewhat, being principally to same effect. Lost.

The substitute was adopted and agreed to as section 30.

The proposition of Mr. Ray concerning special charters and their repeal was declared out of order, being same subject as treated upon in section 13.

The sections also offered by Mr. Ray relative to minorities and minorities were rejected.

The following sections proposed by Mr. Lackland were adopted:

31. That no title of nobility, or hereditary emolument privilege, or distinction can be granted.

32. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good and apply to those vested with powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrances.

Also the following offered by Mr. Letcher:

33. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without the due process of law.

And the following by Mr. Crews:

34. That no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

The following proposition offered by Mr. Todd was taken up:

Resolved, That no condition of any gift, devise, assignment or transfer of money, property or choose in action, for and in behalf of any charity, religion, charitable, educational or religious use, shall be valid, that shall require the use, application or enjoyment thereof, in the location, kind or condition thereof, as when given, granted, devised, assigned or transferred; provided, however, that no proceeds or profits thereof, shall be removed from this state, and in case of failure, non-user or lapse of the use, the property, assets and effects of the use, shall escheat to the state.

Mr. McCabe approved its object which he understood was to make null future grants which by their limits prevented their removal no matter how beneficial to all concerned.

Mr. Priest thought language of amendment was not plain enough.

Mr. Todd explained the object of the amendment, citing instances where the grants of devisors had by their limitations defeated the main subject grant.

Mr. Adams offered an amendment striking out the words "shall be valid" and inserting after transferred, shall prevent the owners of the charities from selling or transferring the property and appropriating the proceeds to the same kind of charities."

Mr. Shields moved as a substitute for amendment and first proposition: "No condition of any gift, grant, devise, assignment or transfer of money, property or choses in action, to or for the benefit of any charity, religion, charity,

ble, educational or religious use, limiting the use thereof to the location, kind or condition thereof, when given, granted or devised shall be valid; provided, however, that no proceeds or profits thereof shall be removed from the state; and in the case of failure, non-user, or lapse of the use, the property and proceeds shall escheat to the state and become a part of the school fund of the state."

The substitute, amendment and resolution were rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Carlton "that real estate, valuable only for agricultural purposes, ought not to be subject to taxation for the benefit of municipalities was lost."

Also the amendment of Mr. Dryden, that "no person shall suffer capital punishment who shall have been convicted upon circumstantial evidence alone."

Mr. Lay offered an amendment: That there cannot be in this state either slavery or voluntary servitude, except in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Lost ayes 22, noes 20.

The preamble was agreed to.

Whereupon the committee arose and through its chairman reported back the preamble and bill of rights as amended.

The first section was agreed to as follows:

First, That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

The second section was taken up as follows:

Second, That the people of this state, have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; that Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments, are necessary to an indestructible union, and were intended to co-exist with it; the legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the Constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

Mr. Johnson, of Cole moved to strike out the words "and form of government." Lost.

Mr. Fyan moved to strike out the entire section. Lost.

Mr. Shields moved to strike out all after the word happiness, and insert the words "but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States; that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American nation; that every citizen of the state owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and that no law or expression of this state in contravention thereof can be of any effect. Lost.

Mr. Dysart moved to divide the section into two articles. Lost.

Mr. Switzer moved to strike out "it may be" and insert "they deem it." Adopted.

Mr. Shanklin moved to insert after the word happiness "but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistent with the Constitution of the United States. Lost. Ayes, 16; noes, 28.

Mr. Lay offered an amendment striking out "subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and inserting the same after the word happiness. Lost.

Pending debate, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Prayer by Rev. E. Gunn.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The question being on adoption of Sec. 2.

Mr. Taylor, of Jasper, moved to insert after the word happiness, "provided that such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States." Which was agreed to.

Mr. Switzer moved a reconsideration of vote by which convention refused to disjoin the proposed section 2. Agreed to and section 2 adopted as follows:

2. That the people of this state have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness, provided that such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

On the question of adoption of the remainder of the section as section 3.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out and insert: "That Missouri is a free and independent state, and an equal member with her sister states of the American Union, and that neither the state nor the Federal Government have the constitutional right to dissolve said union or to impair said compact. On the question of striking out the vote stood ayes 9, noes 48.

Mr. Letcher offered as a substitute: "That the union of the states, under the constitution of the United States, and the independence of the several states, as respects the right of local self-government, cannot exist the one without the other. Therefore the powers vested by the constitution in the government, or any department or officer of this state, shall not be construed to disparage or deny the relations of this state to the Union as a co-equal member of the same, or the allegiance due from citizens of the state to the government of the United States, under the constitution thereof. Lost; ayes 10, noes 47.

The proposed section was adopted.

Mr. Shields offered as a new section: That this state shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Union; that all attempts from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the state; that every citizen of this state owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of this state in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force. Ayes 8, noes 48.

Mr. Hale then offer his proposed substitute

to section 3 as a new section. Lost; ayes 12, noes 43.

The next section was taken up as follows: Third, That all constitutional government is intended to promote the general welfare of the people; that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, and the enjoyment of the gains of their own industry; that to give the security to these things is the principal office of government, and that when government does not confer this security, it falls of its chief design.

Mr. Davis moved to insert in lieu thereof: "All men have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Lost.

The section was adopted as number 4.

The following sections were adopted, without amendment:

Fifth, That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or benefit under this State, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order peace or safety of the state, or with the rights of others.

Sixth, That no person can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place or system of worship, or to maintain or support any priest, preacher, minister or teacher of any sect, church, creed or denomination of religion; but that if any person shall voluntarily make a contract for any such object, he shall be held to the performance of the same.

The next section was taken up as follows:

Seventh, That no money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, preacher, minister or teacher thereof as such; and that no preference shall be given to nor any discrimination made against any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

Mr. Lay moved as an amendment, a proviso that the section should not be construed to prevent the employment of a chaplain by any constitutional convention or general assembly. Lost.

The section was adopted.

The next section was agreed to as follows: Eighth, That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Bill of Rights was resumed, and the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth to the twentieth sections agreed to as reported. The twelfth section in relation to grand juries went over under the operation of the previous question.

The sections of the bill as agreed to are deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. Switzer moved the appointment of two additional members on the Committee on Education. Adopted.

Mr. Hardin, of Pike, offered a resolution that when the convention adjourn it adjourn until Friday morning 9 o'clock in observance of the day appointed by proclamation of the Governor for fasting and prayer. Adopted.

The President appointed Mr. Todd, of St. Louis, and Mr. McCabe, of Marion, additional members of the Committee on Education. Adjourned.

The Southwest.

[From the Boliver Free Press.]

Corry, the new mining town in Dade county, now boasts of a drug store, two dry goods stores, and one bakery, one restaurant, two hotels, a livery stable, one blacksmith shop, two doctors and innumerable gentlemen of leisure.

It is said that the zinc of Dade county is inexhaustible. Whole hills of it have been discovered in the northern part of the county. What for years has been supposed to be barren wastes of rocky land is now known to be the most valuable tracts in this county.

The wheat prospect in this county is becoming more and more discouraging. From all points come reports that the ravages of the Hessian fly last fall and this spring have literally destroyed all hope of anything like a crop. Chinch bugs in myriads infest the fields, prepared to take what the fly has spared. In the opinion of good judges, the wheat crop of Polk county this year will not equal the seed sown last fall. Similar reports reach us from adjoining counties.

St. Louis Market.

Hemp—Quiet and unchanged.
Flour—Nominal and dull.
Grain—Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1 23 1/2 @ 29 cash, \$1 21 1/2 @ 32 June; spring unchanged; No. 2 soft sold at 95c cash, 94 1/2 June. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 62 @ 63c; yellow, 62 @ 64c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 58c. Rye dull; \$1 00 bid for No. 2.
Provisions—Pork unchanged at \$21 00. Dry salt meat, shoulders, 88c; clear rib, 12 1/2c; clear sides, 13 1/2c; loose country shoulders sold at 8 1/2c; hams, 11c; clear sides 12 1/2c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter weak and declining; 20 @ 25c for strictly prime to selected yellow dairy; 17 @ 20c for choice store packed. Eggs dull at 12 @ 13c.
Whisky dull at \$1 17.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Steady and firm. Sales: Prime native steers, \$5 15 @ 640; good, \$5 75; mixed, \$4 75 @ 25. Receipts, 488.
Hogs—Weak; \$4 25 @ 6 75 for shippers; 6 00 @ 7 25 for bacon; \$7 35 @ 7 65 for good to choice. Receipts, 690.

MISSOURI SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

SUNDAY, May 28, 1875.

The session opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. L. B. Fish opening with the hymn "I am so glad that Jesus loves me," followed by a passage of scripture—the 2d Psalm of David—repeated by the entire Sabbath school of the church, which was assembled with the convention.

The chant of the Lord's prayer was followed by an appeal to the Father of Mercies for blessings on the Sunday school efforts of the church, by Rev. J. E. Welch, of Warrensburg, a venerable pastor of the church.

HALLELUGAH, 'TIS DONE.

was sang by the school and convention, when Mr. Fish instanced the Savior's love in a few brief comments on Christian experience, concluding with a chant of the 23d Psalm.

He next illustrated the Great Shepherd's care of little children with the story of the Eastern Sheppard's care of the lambs of his flock. After the hymn

"Yield not to temptation,"

in which the school all joined, Mr. J. H. Phillips, Missionary Secretary, made a brief address enforcing the beauty and blessedness of obedience, with a pathetic illustration.

JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSETH BY.

This beautiful story of the healing of the blind, and of the anxious throng that pressed around the pathway of the Redeemer as he traveled through the cities of Judea, was briefly referred to by Mr. Fish, when he translated the story to the school in beautiful song.

An intermission of fifteen minutes followed, during which the children retired, when Mr. Fish resumed his place at the organ and the congregation joined in singing the touching hymns—"Near the cross" and

"There is a gate that stands ajar,

And through its portals gleaming,

A radiance from the cross afar,

The Savior's love revealing.

Oh, depths of mercy, can it be,

The gate was left ajar for me,

For me, for me,

Was left ajar for me."

Concluding with

"Down life's dark vale we wander,

Till Jesus comes,"

Rev. Mr. Gunn opened the regular morning services of the church with prayer, when was sung

"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."

Rev. J. H. Biggs, of Louisiana, read from the 14th chapter of John, and offered prayer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, ITS DOCTRINE AND TRIUMPHS.

Was the subject of the morning discourse, by Rev. J. H. Luther, D. D., of St. Louis.

The text was taken from the 3rd verse of 12th chapter of Daniel.

The purpose of a Sabbath school is the institution of religious inquiry. To assist the pastor and parent in the training of children in Christian duty. The conversion of children to followers of Christ. With the Bible as a text book, the cultivation of a creed and conceptions of deity. The sooner a child had a creed—a belief, the sooner would he have a character and capacity to go into the world and engage in its battles.

"What I ought to do?" was the question of a great character—this was the promptings of conscience—conscience should be cultivated in the Sunday school. For the completion of character was a creed founded on the Bible with a conscience that never sleeps. A complete character was like an electrotyping which was always true to itself.

The grandest triumph of a Sunday school teacher was the painting of Jesus in his true character, to illuminate before the youthful mind of the State the glory and example of the Savior to prepare the human heart for a contest with skepticism. The teacher should so teach as that the preacher may catch his ideas and bring them to fruition. Some of the ablest and best could serve the Master better out of the pulpit than in it.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up from among the churches represented in the convention, and \$378 realized for carrying on Sabbath school work.

Neighborhood Pick-Ups.

An article by Mr. James A. Storm, of St. Joseph, to the fancier's Journal, concerning the habits of prairie chickens, is being generally copied by the rural press.

A young man in Montgomery county went crazy because the object of his affection didn't reciprocate his passion. It is evident that he was determined to go crazy anyhow.

It is said that the parasite, that was to play the deuce with the hopper, does not work worth a cent; he tickles him under the left wing and whets his appetite for carnage.

Miss Ida Fitzpatrick won the prize, a few evenings ago, at the Kildar spelling bee. She had, no doubt, been to a place where they "taught the young Ida how to shoot"—off her mouth.

The editor of the Ray County Chronicle says the only objection he has to kissing his "lady love" is that he has to kiss through too much flour to reach a little sweetness. That editor will get jilted, and he will lose his sweetness on the desert air.

Geo. M. Irwin, of Easton, in this county, who was in Holden, Johnson county, last Friday, says the stores there are shut up and the town almost deserted on account of the grasshopper scourge.

THE THIRD TERM.

An Expression from President Grant on This Subject.

His Opinions of That Much-Talked-of Bug-Bear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875.—DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Caesarism and Third-term, calling on me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I had been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which

CANNOT ADD STRENGTH TO THE PARTY, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, even a first, nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the public. The position vacated I liked. It must have been most agreeable to me to have retained it till such a time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days and nights might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, retired from cares which have oppressed me so constantly for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called on me to make the sacrifice.

WITHOUT SEEKING THE OFFICE

for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by an unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making a nomination. I can not say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming indorsement which this action received at the election following, but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding (though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticisms) that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the third term,

I DO NOT WANT IT

any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and in having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length and number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people can not be restricted in their choice by resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no man can force an election, or even nomination.

To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for renomination. I WOULD NOT ACCEPT A NOMINATION if it was tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope will be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant. [Signed.] U. S. Grant. To Gen. Harry White, President, Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.